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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/893,114	06/27/2001	Brian Douglas May	PU000097	4863
7590 04/16/2004			EXAMINER	
THOMSON multimedia Licensing Inc.			GESESSE, TILAHUN	
Patent Operations Two Independence Way			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 5312 Princeton, NJ 08543-5312			2684	
			DATE MAILED: 04/16/2004	,

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	4		
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	_
	09/893,114	MAY, BRIAN DOUGLAS	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tilahun B Gesesse	2684	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, at 1 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion 5 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stat Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of third will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON ute, cause the application to become AE	eply be timely filed  y (30) days will be considered timely.  THS from the mailing date of this communication.  ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27	June 2001		
·_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nis action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		ers, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under	•	•	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest is/are allowed.  5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner.		
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ ad	ccepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	***	• •	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in A iority documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413)	
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3.</li> </ol>	_	)/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-5,7,11, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mita et al "Mita" (6,104,341) in view of Hirshchfield et al "Hirschfield" (5,826,170).

As to claims 1,10 Mita discloses a power supply (98) (column 5, lines 64-column 6, line 4 and figure 2) comprising a data signal processing circuit (92) energized by an output supply for producing a data signal (20a), the data signal having a bit error that is determined by the output supply (column 6, lines 31-46) a bit error detector (93) responsive of a magnitude of the bit error generating a signal indicative of a magnitude of the bit error in the data signal (column 6, line 50-column 7, line 8). Mita does not expressly teach a power supply regulator coupled to a source of an input supply for generating the output supply in a feedback manner, in response to the bit error magnitude indicative signal. However, Hirschfield teaches a power supply regulator (20) coupled to a source (12) of an input supply for generating output supply (VO) in a feedback manner (column 4, line 53-column 7, line 2 and figure 2). Since , Mita , suggests that a power supply eliminating noise (column 5, line 64-13) Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Mita and Hirschfield in regulating power supply output in a feedback, as taught by Hirschfield, for energizing the signal in order to reduce the bear error of transmitting data.

As to claim 2. Mita discloses the data signal contains one of a video information signal and audio information signal (column 5, lines 15-24).

As to claims 3-5, Mita does not expressly teach a power supply regulator coupled to a source of an input supply for generating the output supply in a feedback manner, in response to the bit error magnitude indicative signal. However, Hirschfield teaches a power supply regulator (20) coupled to a source (12) of an input supply for generating output supply (VO) in a feedback manner (column 4, line 53-column 7, line 2 and figure 2). Since , Mita , suggests that a power supply eliminating noise (column 5 ,line 64-13) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Mita and Hirschfield in regulating power supply output in a feedback, as taught by Hirschfield , for energizing the signal in order to reduce the bear error of transmitting data.

As to claims 7,11 Mita teaches the data signal processing circuit processes a direct broadcast satellite input signal of a direct broadcast satellite receiver (51) (column 4, lines 56-65 and figure 2).

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mita in view of Hirschfield as applied to claims 1-5 above, and further in view of Soleimani et al "Soleimani" (5,678,228).

As to claim 6, Mita and Hirschfield do not expressly teach the power supply in a standby mode of operation and wherein the successive steps are performed outside the normal, run mode of operation. However, Soleimani teaches a satellite receiver and power conserving technique by switching to standby mode (column 3, lines 42-50). Mita and Hirschfield in the similar field of endeavor, satellite receiver, that monitoring the received signal condition. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Mita, Hirschfield and Soleimani in conserving the power consumption of satellite receive by holding in standby mode the operation of the receiver, as taught by Soleimani, in order to void unnecessary wastage of power.

4. Claims 8-9 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mita in view of Hirschfield as applied to claims 1-5 above, and further in view of Tilford et al "Tilford" (5,915,020).

As to claims 8-9, and 12, Mita the data signal processing circuit (92) processes a direct broadcast satellite input signal of a direct broadcast satellite receiver system (51) (figure 2), and antenna for producing the data signal, and bit error has a value that is function of power supply voltage (column 4, line 56-column 5, line 45 and figure 2). Mita Hirschfield do not expressly teach low noise block converter for producing the data signal and left hand and right hand circuits polarized signals. However, Tilford teaches low noise block converter for producing the data signal and left hand and right hand circuits polarized signals and left hand and right hand circuits polarized signals (column 6, lines 15-29 and figure 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

combine Mita, Hirschfield and Tilford for Low noise block converter and left and right hands polarized signals, as taught by Tilford, for better reception of satellite signal.

## Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Meirzon et al (Pub.No (2003/0100260) teaches a VSAT terminal including an antenna, a microwave power amplifier, controller monitors power supply and low noise amplifier (abstract and figure 2).

Muterspaugh 5,563, 500) discloses a direct broadcast satellite receiver and low noise block converter mounted in very closed proximity to antenna, and monitors a DC voltage or power supply voltage and selects left and right hands polarization (column 1, lines 8-27).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tilahun B Gesesse whose telephone number is 703-308-5873. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 703-308-7745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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**TBG** 

art unit 2684

March 22, 2004